

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1857.

NUMBER 227.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In ADVANCE.—Daily Courier \$10; Country Daily 4¢; Tri-Weekly 8¢; Weekly 83¢; Evening Bulletin 8¢; a year or 123¢ cents a week, if mailed \$5.

CLUB PRICES.—In ADVANCE.—Country Courier or Tri-Weekly for 82¢; Weekly—1 copy 2¢; 2 copies 4¢; 1 year 83¢; 2 years 166¢; 3 years 250¢; or more \$1 50 cents. Weekly Bulletin 8¢.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

Where the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time of subscription), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THIS LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00 One square, 10 lines \$1.00

Each additional line .00 Each additional line .00

Do, two months..... 25 Do, three months..... 12 00

Do, one week..... 2 25 Do, four months..... 15 00

Do, two weeks..... 3 50 Do, six months..... 20 00

Do, three weeks..... 5 00 Do, twelve months..... 25 00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum..... \$1.50

One square, changeable weekly, per annum..... 40 00

Do, do, do, one month..... 10 00

Each additional square, one-half the above price.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion, and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisers whose names are marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and auction sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the Journal.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and suchlike, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funerals and other notices of communications inserted in editorial column and intended to promote private interests, 30 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author, and the name of the newspaper.

Advertisement—25 cents for first insertion, and 12 00 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Stauding advertisements for regular packets for a year not over six months, \$12 for one box, and \$6 for each additional box.

Advertisers who have inserted in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal, and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra rate.

Advertisers in the Evening Journal—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion..... \$1.00

Each continuance..... 75

Advertisers continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued by the Evening Journal, will be charged the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in the Weekly Journal, 15 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full rate.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857.

HOW A COUPLE WERE NOT MARRIED.—An incident has recently occurred in the east end of town illustrative of the number of "slips betwixt the cup and the lip." Some time ago a gentleman from New Orleans became enamored of a young lady residing at a hotel on Market street. The tender passion inflamed his breast to such an extent that a declaration was the only relief. This he made to the inamorata of his heart. But alack a day! The giddy girl refused his handsome appearance and proud pretensions. She refused him point blank and positively. His answer was "No," emphatically. Repenting, however, of the manner in which she slaughtered the young man's hopes, she kindly told a friend of the proposal and her refusal. This friend said that she would accept. The New Orleans gentleman was referred to her, proposed, and was readily accepted.

Of course the Southerner heart palpitated strangely. He was in a flutter of excitement—fixed the happy day for last Sunday—himself purchased the dazzling robes to envelope the bride of his heart and the wines to sparkle at the consummation of his hopes.

Small came the comet having mercifully spared our small planet. The groom dressed. His attendants dressed. The festal table was dressed. Slowly the minutes ticked off the flight of time, and nine o'clock, the hour appointed for repairing to the church, arrived. With it the groom and his friends arrived at the bride's house. She was called for, but the call, though loud and long, availed naught. The expected bride could not be found. She was sought for anxiously, but in vain.

The groom was disappointed, and came near doing that which the English army did in Flanders—that is, "swearing terribly." But he repressed his feelings and adjourned to where had been spread the wedding feast. The champagne popped and the merry guests fell! So there was an end to the matter.

The young lady has not been heard of since, and we believe that no reward has been offered for her apprehension.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—A large audience assembled last night to witness the exercises at the eighth commencement of this excellent school, and we have seldom seen so large a company of people whose countenances expressed so great delight. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Holman, the candidates were presented by the Dean of the Faculty, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Abram Bailey, Wm. Bailey, A. H. Bryan, F. M. Cannon, H. C. Cunningham, W. T. Edwards, B. F. Fields, R. H. Graham, M. S. Hulings, C. F. Hart, C. H. McGill, R. A. McMichael, Randal Pindexter, John Poindexter, I. T. Phillips, E. M. Shepard, Alexander Mullen.

The valedictory by Prof. Seaton was admirably delivered, and received the marked attention of every auditor. A finer class of young gentlemen has seldom graduated in this or any other city. The exercises of the evening closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Holman, and we venture to say that an audience has seldom left an intellectual feast more grateful to their literary tastes.

JOHN G. SAXE.—We understand that the poet Saxe reached our city last night, on his way to fulfill his appointment at the Henry Female College on Thursday. Mr. Saxe is justly an immense favorite with our citizens, and no doubt troops of them will go out to New Castle on Thursday morning to hear his poem. Let them do so by all means. The treat will be rich enough to repay a hundred such trips, if, indeed, the trip itself were not its own reward.

COURT POSTPONED.—The equity and criminal term of the Shelby circuit court has been postponed by Judge Bullock from the first Monday in July to the first Monday in August. Lawyers and litigants concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

FRIENDSHIP. LOVE. AND TRUTH.

Sweet *Friendship's* voice with quivering swell
In sadness breathes her deep farewell;
And, murmuring soft her holiest strain,
Would seek to soothe the spirit's pain;

While, like some heavenly lute unstrung,
Whose wild notes on the air are flung,

The chords of many a wounded heart
Death's ruthless hand hath torn apart

Are echoing still their dirge-like knell,

And, bleeding, baffle a sweet farewell,

Oh breaking heart, regard the song—
To thee the heavenly strains belong;

*'Tis *Friendship's* hand that time the strings,*

Her eye that weeps, her voice that sings,

Her feet that dare with thee to tread,

The spot where sleeps thy hallow'd dead.

*'Tis *Friendship's* heart that bravely shares*

Thy untold weight of griefs and cares.

Then, heed, her, her mystic song—

To thee, to thee the strains belong.

And oh, though val'rous hollest powers

To soothe the heart in grief's dark hours—

Though vain her efforts, yet sincere,

To check the sorrowing mourner's tear—

Still with her hand encasing thine

She points thee to a *Love* divine—

A Love that only brighter glows

Mid earth's dark gathering cloud of woes.

A Love that links the heart to Heaven,

And joins the chords death's hand had riven.

Oh love like this—born in the sky—

A Love that lights each angel eye,

A love that tinges cherubic lyres,

And lives amid seraphic fires.

A love that lights Heaven's dazzling throne—

Such love, sad heart, is all thine own.

To thee it speaks with gentlest voice,

And bids thy sorrowing soul rejoice;

It sings of Heaven, whose joys dispel

The darkening gloom of earth's farewell.

Yet still the heart a lamp would crave

To light its pathway to the grave;

A lamp whose radiant beams might fall

With changeless light o'er death's dark pall;

A star that might not shed its ray,

Then vanish, meteor-like, away;

But, even shining, 'tisn't still

Life's mingled path of good and ill.

For here 'e'en *Love's* sweet voice must fall,

And *Friendship's* songs prove no avail.

Lo! stricken heart, there is a star

Whose radiant beams no gloom can mar;

A lamp sustained by God's own hand,

Reached down to light earth's darkened land.

Truth. Truth divine, with heavenly ray,

Shines o'er thy sad and lonely way;

It bears their bright effulgence shed

Beyond the spot where sleeps thy dead.

Look up, fond heart, and joyful see—

Thy loved one waits in Heaven for thee!

May *Truth divine*—her faithful guide—

Shine o'er thy path, what'er betide;

And, oh, may *Friendship's* voice and tears

With words of hope dispel thy fears;

While *Love* her offering pure shall bring,

And sing as only angels sing.

THI, echoing through thy spirit's deep,

The heavenly strains may softly sweep,

And e'en thy heart admit the spell,

Nor pause to breathe one sad farewell.

LOUISVILLE, June 10, '57. LIZZIE C. S*****.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—The International is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. This magnificent Hotel, though established but a few years since, and competing from the outset against the world-wide fame of its great rival, the Cataract, already ranks among the very first in the world. And it richly deserves the whole measure of popular favor it enjoys. Of palatial proportions, everything in it and about it is expressive of princely elegance and taste. It is truly a luxurious palace of ease.

We need not add that the International is conducted in a manner befitting its splendid appointments. The watchful courtesy and winning gentleness of its Proprietor, Mr. Ira Osborne, constitute the crowning charm of the House. A more amiable and accomplished gentleman could scarcely be fancied much less found.

With such elements of prosperity, the brilliant success of the International is the most natural of events. May it long continue.

THE INDIANS IN OREGON.—The Indian Bureau has very late advices from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, who writes that the Indians in that quarter are peaceable, and that so long as they may not be on the point of starvation they are likely to remain so. From what we hear incidentally, we are inclined to believe that he is of opinion that it will cost the Treasury less to feed than to fight them.

The editor of the New Orleans Times says that "it is now the happy fortune of the United States to be virtually dismembered from all formal treaties." He seems to think that his country was at one time a part of its own "formal treaties." Our New Orleans contemporary is either somewhat unpracticed in the use of language or a gentleman of infinite sarcasm.

PEARLS IN WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—The Lyons (N. Y.) Press says a large number of real pearls have been obtained from fresh water clams picked up in the bed of the old canal in the town of Galen. The yield of pearls is said to be very fair, averaging nearly one to ten clams, and hundreds of men, women, and children are busily engaged in gathering the bivalves.

THE ARMY WORM.—We regret to learn, says the Chattanooga Gazette, that this little destructive insect is playing the mischief with the small grain and meadow crops in this section of the country. In some wheat fields, the stalks are almost literally stripped of the blades, and in many of the meadows the grass is literally mowed down and eaten up.

SEDUCTION.—The Carroll county (Ohio) Press gives the particulars of a trial for seduction, in which a young girl of seventeen is the plaintiff, and a Rev. Mr. Barclay, of the Seeder Church, defendant. The jury gave all the damages required—\$5,000, and would have given much more had it been asked.

SALES OF SOME THREE OR FOUR THOUSAND BARRELS OF WHALE OIL HAVE BEEN MADE IN NEW BEDFORD, WITHIN A DAY OR TWO, AT FROM 70 TO 72¢ PER GALLON. AT NEW LONDON, FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF WHALE OIL HAVE BEEN SOLD AT 68¢.

LAST EVENING THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE INDIANA ASBURY FEMALE COLLEGE, AT NEW ALBANY, OCCURRED. REV. DR. KINGSLY, OF CINCINNATI, DELIVERED THE ADDRESS.

RICHARD ATKINSON, ESQ., AND HIS YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL BRIDE, JOHN R. THROCKMORTON, AND ADOLPHUS MARTIN, ALL OF THIS CITY, SAILED FOR EUROPE ON SATURDAY IN THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delin's Drug Store, on the wharf. Office at Shipplington, in the Canal Office. Office at Louisville, Durrett's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river continues to recede slowly. Last evening there were 9 feet water in the canal and 6

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1857.

It is needless to remind the members of the Masonic fraternity that Compass Lodge No. 223 celebrates her sixth anniversary on this evening. Associating itself with the birthday of one of the brightest Christian patrons of Freemasonry, the occasion will bring together the brethren of the "mystic tie," to rekindle their zeal and love for the most ancient and honorable of orders. E. A. and F. C. Masons are respectfully united to the convocation. Past Master E. S. Craig will deliver an address in the Apprentice's Lodge.

The Americans of Barren county have nominated Wm. Sampson for the State Senate and N. G. Terry and Joseph F. Ray for the House of Representatives.

Major Barlow has announced himself as the Democratic candidate for Senator, and Col. S. Smith and T. M. Duke have announced themselves as the Democratic candidates for Representatives.

THE EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.—The exercises at West Point, prior to the final examination, were very interesting. On Wednesday of last week the cavalry exercises took place. A letter thus describes them:

In the afternoon, at half-past four, about half of the graduating class were drilled in the riding-hall, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The hall is new and quite commodious, being about two hundred feet long by fifty wide, and is far superior to any riding accommodations which the academy had previous to last year. There are two galleries erected for the accommodation of the audiences, and they are hardly as commodious as they might be, though they are a great convenience.

About half-past four the section to be drilled appeared, equipped for the exercise, and mounted on a very fine stud of horses provided by the institution. They first trotted round the course in double line, and then at a fast gallop rushed round the course like a whirlwind, until even the solid stone building seemed to shake to its foundation. The wheeling, halt, forming in line, and other movements were performed with great accuracy, and elicited much admiration.

The next operation was a drill in firing and the sabre exercise, to the uninitiated a most novel and interesting proceeding. About six feet from the wall, in the centre of the building at either side, were placed standards, bearing a resemblance to a gallows, the arms of which extended over the space between the standard and the wall. On this arm was suspended a ring, about two or three feet above the head of the rider passing under it. In a line with this were placed other standards, with heads made of cloth, supposed to represent the heads of soldiers waiting to have them cut off. Further on were smaller standards, with cloth caps, supposed likewise to represent soldiers kneeling on the ground, while cloth caps on the ground were supposed to be soldiers lying down, trying to get out of the reach of the sabre. The exercise consisted in riding furiously round the course in sections of four at a time. After riding around once, each of the dragoons would level a loaded pistol and fire at one of the standing soldiers as he rode furiously by him; then, returning the pistol to the holster, the sabre was drawn with the rapidity of lightning, and a stroke made for the next man, recovering in time to poised the sabre, and as they dashed by to carry off the ring on the point. All this is done with the consumption of less time than it takes to relate it, and is really a very exciting spectacle. The sabres went through the rings with a precision that would have been slightly disagreeable had they been aimed at a man's eye; and the studded heads of the imaginary soldiers received thumpings which could only have been endured by themselves. Human nature could not stand such usage, as the Irish said, without falling.

After a rather lengthy continuance of this exercise the order was given to "dismount," and in less time than it takes to write the word the whole troop was on terra firma. At the word "mount," the nimble fingers worked skillfully for a minute, and soon the troop stood by their horses, having a simple blanket in place of saddle. At the word "mount," as many heads as there were dragoons might have been seen bobbing in the air, and finally settle quietly on the top of firm bodies, seated on the blankets. The previous sabre exercise was then repeated, and the class proved as proficient without saddle or stirrup as with them, and the scarecrow men received another terrible punning.

The grace and ease with which the class rode, the precision of the marksmanship, and the perfect coolness displayed throughout the whole of the exhibition were pronounced exceedingly creditable, and an adequate result to the vigorous exertion and woolly soiling of white pants necessary to the operation.

LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET IN 1712.—As everybody is on the *qui vive* in regard to the comet, and as all sorts of ideas are "around" in regard to it, we give the following amusing sketch gleaned from an old paper:

In the year 1712 Mr. Whiston, having calculated the return of a comet which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with a terrifying addition that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both with the populace and a philosopher, left little or no doubt as to the truth of his prediction.

Several ludicrous events took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife, having engaged a barge at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till she saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell 5 per cent., and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the predictions, and before noon the belief was universal that the Day of Judgment was at hand. About this time three hundred and twenty-three clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the Church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." The run upon the book was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than 7,000 kent mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And, to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Head Director of the Banks, issued orders to all the fire officers in London requiring them "to keep a good look out and have a particular eye on the Bank of England."

GEN. WALKER IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times, which has always been violently opposed to Gen. Walker, has the following notice of him:

On Saturday, Gen. Walker was called upon by Gen. Walbridge, Hyatt M. Fuller, Am. M. C. from Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Price, of N. J., J. S. Marmaduke, U. S. N., Judge Enos, M. A. Sherman, and others.

Present invitations are made upon the General to attend soirees, theatres, and all kinds of public and private entertainments. Autograph hunters and daguerreotypists have him at every turn. This evening he is announced to attend Laura Keene's Varieties, and to-morrow evening at Bryant's Minstrels, some of the brothers having enjoyed a personal intimacy with him in California.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Sharon, Me., says: "The gold fever has broken out again in this town. An infirm man and his son obtained \$23 50 worth of the precious metal in five days. It is obtained only in the river among the rocks. I visited the spot yesterday and examined the specimens obtained. It is richer than the best of California gold, the 'lumps' varying in size from the value of one cent to one dollar. Some have been found much heavier. Considerable excitement exists here, and explorations are being made in the surrounding regions by returned Californians."

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

THE COMET DID STRIKE.—After all the ridicule which has been heaped on the prediction that a comet was to collide with the earth on the 13th of June, after all the small witticisms which have been expended on the believers in the possibility of such an occurrence, it is now evident that some remarkable and unusual disturbing cause was in operation, over the whole country, at the very time predicted for the collision. The question, "will the comet strike?" is now changed into another form—has the comet struck? Let us look at this fairly for a minute.

During the discussion consequent on the prediction of Dr. Cummings, the astronomers favored us with many concurrent opinions going to show two things. First, there would be no collision; but, second, if there were, it would do no great harm. We were told that a comet was a gaseous body, that in event of a collision no perceptible shock would take place, and only some more or less violent atmospheric disturbance would result. In this statement all scientific men agreed, and we think the events of the 13th of June, 1857, will go far to confirm the accuracy of their deductions, and to excite still more the wonder of the uneducated mind at the profundity and extent of astronomical research. But we must qualify this remark with another. It is, perhaps, not to be regretted that men of science were so unanimous against a prediction which has been pretty certainly fulfilled.

Why was this so? There seems to have been a knowledge universally diffused, that a comet was to approach unusually near the earth at this time. A very few were bold enough to say that an actual contact would take place, but mark this, had the leading astronomers assented to this, and given to the prediction the weight of their names, they would have inflicted an evil much greater than the collision itself. Imagine for a moment the result. No matter how strongly they might have asserted the harmless nature of comets, one brooding horror would have dwelt upon the soul of man from the hour of prediction to that of fulfillment. As in the perils of storm at sea, when the sinking ship is settling to her doom, some go wild with hideous mirth, some curse their Maker and die with blasphemies upon their lips, while with some reason is dethroned and suicide cuts short the agony, so would a large part of the community have felt and acted in expectation of the comet. We have reason to be thankful for that providential ignorance which saved us such a misery.

This is alone a sufficient reason why philosophers, calm and secure in their own superior intelligence, should have denied the prediction. Again, there was another feeling, a pride of caste. Dr. Cummings was obscure, and they would not accept his calculations. At any rate, from whatever motives, they denied their truth, and it is fortunate for mankind that they did so.

So much for precedent circumstances demanding a consideration. Now, assuming that Dr. Cummings was right, what was to have been anticipated on the afternoon of the 13th of June, at the hour appointed, bearing in mind that the opinions entertained by astronomers, as to the comparatively harmless nature of comets, were undoubtedly correct?

Simply, certain atmospheric disturbances, sufficiently wide spread, and so disconnected from common causes, as to be evidently due to some general and unusual agency. The tornado in this State was, *in itself*, no evidence; for tornadoes have frequently occurred before. But the occurrence of a series of tornadoes, at the same hour, in regions separated by thousands of miles, accompanied by unusual electrical phenomena, and of extraordinary circumstances, was all that we had had any reason to expect from the comet.

Now what are the evidences of such disturbances, and what are their attending circumstances?

The season had been unusual. From the 1st of April to the 15th of June, nearly twelve surface inches of rain had fallen, more than double the usual quantity. As the day of collision approached, the character of rain storms became unusual. In Philadelphia, on Thursday preceding, small black clouds passed over which discharged huge sheets of water in solid bulk at intervals. In Willings alley about two hogheads fell in all, and covered a space of only some thirty feet, while all elsewhere was dry.

About the same time, remarkable rains occurred in Chautauque and Steuben counties, causing heavy floods. During all this time the weather was cool, the great heats out of which tornadoes are usually generated had not existed. The air of Saturday morning was still and cool; until, all at once, at about 2 P. M., the very hour designated for the contact of the comet, there occurred in far separated regions a series of fearful storms, each independent of the other, with a total disconnection, so far as any ordinary causation is concerned, but with such a remarkable coincidence as to time and character, that some single and unusual source can only account for them.

The storm in Oswego, Oneida, and Schenectady is evidently one, but so different was it from the ordinary tornado, that many who have studied it refuse to class it with any known phenomenon.

That in Massachusetts was less remarkable, but seems to have been isolated from the New York storm.

The grace and ease with which the class rode, the precision of the marksmanship, and the perfect coolness displayed throughout the whole of the exhibition were pronounced exceedingly creditable, and an adequate result to the vigorous exertion and woolly soiling of white pants necessary to the operation.

LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET IN 1712.—As everybody is on the *qui vive* in regard to the comet, and as all sorts of ideas are "around" in regard to it, we give the following amusing sketch gleaned from an old paper:

In the year 1712 Mr. Whiston, having calculated the return of a comet which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with a terrifying addition that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both with the populace and a philosopher, left little or no doubt as to the truth of his prediction.

Several ludicrous events took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife, having engaged a barge at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till she saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell 5 per cent., and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the predictions, and before noon the belief was universal that the Day of Judgment was at hand.

About this time three hundred and twenty-three clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the Church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying."

The run upon the book was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie.

On Thursday considerably more than 7,000 kent mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And, to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Head Director of the Banks, issued orders to all the fire officers in London requiring them "to keep a good look out and have a particular eye on the Bank of England."

GEN. WALKER IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times, which has always been violently opposed to Gen. Walker, has the following notice of him:

On Saturday, Gen. Walker was called upon by Gen. Walbridge, Hyatt M. Fuller, Am. M. C. from Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Price, of N. J., J. S. Marmaduke, U. S. N., Judge Enos, M. A. Sherman, and others.

Present invitations are made upon the General to attend soirees, theatres, and all kinds of public and private entertainments. Autograph hunters and daguerreotypists have him at every turn. This evening he is announced to attend Laura Keene's Varieties, and to-morrow evening at Bryant's Minstrels, some of the brothers having enjoyed a personal intimacy with him in California.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE WARREN STATUE ON BUNKER HILL.—Like everything that proceeds from the pen or lips of Mr. Everett, this address is completely up to the requirements of the occasion. It is tasteful, eloquent, and beautiful in a characteristic degree. We subjoin the more general portions of it, including the bold and thrilling peroration:

Nor is it the least of the satisfaction with which we pay these honors to the memory of Warren and celebrate the anniversary of his sacrifice, that we do it with no feelings of unkindness toward the land of our Fathers. Time has long since poured its healing balm into the wounds of the Revolution, and the ancient ties of common language and kindred blood have resumed their force. Reason and humanity alike forbid that the fierce collisions which unavoidably attend the disruption and re-organization of States should open perennial fountains of national bitterness. When the excitements of the struggle are past, the great movements of public policy should be as calm and passionless as the march of the planets through the sky.

While we pay due honors to the illustrious men who led the armies of the Revolution, we rejoice to believe and to know that the great separation which they effected has been productive of equal benefits to both countries, and that the enlightened English statesmen of the present day, like the Burkes and Chathams of the Revolutionary period, acknowledge the soundness of the principles for which our fathers flew to arms, and are everywhere extending their application throughout the colonial empire of Great Britain. Henceforth let our only contest with the fatherland be a generous emulation in the arts of peace. While I speak, the public vessels of the two countries are bound on a joint errand to the mid ocean, not to stain its waters with fraternal blood, but to knit the two continents together by those mysterious bonds by which modern science and art, outstripping the laggard hours, annihilate the width of oceans, and flashing like thought through their rayless depths, is bringing the whole civilized world into the magic circle of instantaneous communication.

But, after all, the o'erisks we erect and the statues we set up are but expressive symbols. The proudest monuments to the memory of our fathers are not those which are carved by the skillful artist from blocks of marble, or reared by the architect in majestic piles of granite. These, indeed, have their value and their interest. They mark for the latest posterity the scene of some momentous conflict; they redeem from the power of time and decay the features of some noble countenance and the proportions of some manly form, causing the poor dust to start into life again from the molten bronze or the quenched marble. But these are not the rewards for which Warren and his associates braved death; nor the monuments which will best perpetuate their fame. The principles of free government for which they laid down their lives; the national independence which by united counsels and painful sacrifices they achieved on hard-fought fields; this great family of States, which, with prophetic foresight, they bound together in a fraternal confederacy; these admirable adjustments of local and federal government—the most exquisite contrivance of political wisdom which the world has seen—these shall be their enduring monument. Nor less eloquent in their has resulted from their wise and patriotic measures.

The world surrounding ocean, whitened by the sails of American commerce, which before the Revolution was hemmed in by the narrow limits of colonial restriction; the hundreds of cities that line the coast and crown the banks of noble rivers, and which have started from the soil since the establishment of independence; the vast wilderness, whose primeval forests are yearly bowing to the settler's axe, affording a home to the redundancy of our own population and the hungry millions of Europe; those boundless prairies, over which the living wave of population is pouring like a rushing tide, bringing with it the utmost verge of settlement the last of the recent Indian trail; electric telegraphs to convey intelligence where the mailcoach was thing of yesterday; great steamers on rivers and lakes traversed within a generation by the bark canoe—these proclaim, in language more expressive than inscriptions on the monumental granite, in forms more significant than the sculptured marble, the worth and the memory of the great and good men who sowed in weakness the harvest which we raise in power, who, in the doubtful elements of national greatness which opened upon them a visionary future, beheld the germs of this palmy growth, of this imperial abundance, as the sculptor beholds in advance the muscular limbs, the glowing features, the triumphant expression of his marble hero, in the heart of the shapeless block.

Finally, my friends, let the recollections of a common danger and a common glory, which the day and the spot awaken, bring with them the strengthened love of a common country. The patriotism of our fathers, and especially of the illustrious man whom we commemorate, was of the most comprehensive cast.

Now what are the evidences of such disturbances, and what are their attending circumstances?

The season had been unusual. From the 1st of April to the 15th of June, nearly twelve surface inches of rain had fallen, more than double the usual quantity. As the day of collision approached, the character of rain storms became unusual. In Philadelphia, on Thursday preceding, small black clouds passed over which discharged huge sheets of water in solid bulk at intervals. In Willings alley about two hogheads fell in all, and covered a space of only some thirty feet, while all elsewhere was dry.

About the same time, remarkable rains occurred in Chautauque and Steuben counties, causing heavy floods. During all this time the weather was cool, the great heats out of which tornadoes are usually generated had not existed. The air of Saturday morning was still and cool; until, all at once, at about 2 P. M., the very hour designated for the contact of the comet, there occurred in far separated regions a series of fearful storms, each independent of the other, with a total disconnection, so far as any ordinary causation is concerned, but with such a remarkable coincidence as to time and character, that some single and unusual source can only account for them.

The storm in Oswego, Oneida, and Schenectady is evidently one, but so different was it from the ordinary tornado, that many who have studied it refuse to class it with any known phenomenon.

That in Massachusetts was less remarkable, but seems to have been isolated from the New York storm.

In Connecticut, another eddy of the great whirl produced by the contact of the atmosphere of the earth with that of the comet manifested itself at Wethersfield. "Hail stones fell very thick, and of a peculiar shape, being more like ice broken up in pieces of from half an inch to an inch square. Among the hail-stones were noticed also icicles that fell from the clouds, ranging from two and a half to three inches long, and about half an inch thick."

In Kentucky, the city of Louisville was "visited" by a storm that in terrible intensity and violence exceeded all the rest. The sky was overcast about dusk with portentous black clouds, followed by a wind storm that for a few moments seemed irresistible. Suddenly the wind ceased and the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and terrific thunder.

In Illinois, at Aurora, the storm was also terribly severe. At Pana, on the Illinois Central Railroad, it was far worse than even in Oneida county, of this State. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says "it has leveled twenty-five houses in our village, and done serious damage to fifty others. Many of the houses left standing are rendered worthless, being riven and shattered. Some of the houses have been taken up so clean, and precipitated from their foundations, that you could hardly tell where they stood. Roofs were carried through the air by its strength."

We need not add other incidents of these storms. Shall we call all this mere accident, or was some one great cause at work that day, of which these storms were but what we have called them, the mere eddies of the great whirl produced by the contact of two immense gaseous currents of frightful velocity?

It was not to be expected that so great a cause should die in its first effect. On Sunday afternoon the captain and crew of a vessel on Lake Ontario distinctly saw something in the northeast part of the heavens, which he describes as a mass of nebulous and translucent matter, apparently moving along with considerable rapidity. Some of the hands on the boat also saw the same phenomenon.

We need not add other incidents of these storms. Shall we call all this mere accident, or was some one great cause at work that day, of which these storms were but what we have called them, the mere eddies of the great whirl produced by the contact of two immense gaseous currents of frightful velocity?

The *French Minister*.—A Wisconsin editor says that at Marietta, Ohio, the *French Minister*, Count de Sartiges, was introduced as Count *Sausages*.

MARRIED.

Near Fisherville, on the 23d inst., the Rev. Gideon Gooch, formerly of Shelby county, Ky., lately of Illinois, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Jane Hope.

DIED.

On Monday, the 22d inst

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than any other establishment in the city. My stock includes a greater variety of TRUNKS than is kept by any other house in the West. Many of them are entirely new and cannot be had elsewhere. The many advantages which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, &c., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. (May 26 & 27)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

AT 10 PER CENT LESS THAN COST!

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public of Louisville that he has re-opened his store on Fourth street, and offers his entire stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at ten per cent less than cost.

The above goods are all in perfect order. Persons desirous of purchasing low, fine Watches, Jewelry, &c., have now an opportunity of purchasing at less than Eastern cost.

J. R. ESTERLE,
No. 87 Fourth st.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired as and when wanted. (May 26 & 27)

THE GREATEST VARIETY
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JULIUS WINTER & CO.
Corner of Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.

HAVE on hand, for the Spring and Summer trade, the largest and best assortment of

CLOTHING,

adapted to Men's and Boy's wear, ever manufactured in this city. We have a large stock of Gold and Silver Plates, Vests, and a large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

Full assortment of PIECE GOODS manufactured by order into garments in the best and most workmanlike manner at shortest notice.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Julius Winter & Co.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesalers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 3 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

17 w&f dj&f

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON.

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, A LOW STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES.

We have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Call on Third street, between the Post-office, and W. H. CRITTENDEN.

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bulitt streets.

We are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free Stock:

THE STATE BANK, Nashville; do.

BANK OF THE UNION, do.

CITY BANK, do.

BANK OF COMMERCE, do.

TRADE BANK, do.

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; do.

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville; do.

do b&f d&c

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PLATE WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

do b&f d&c Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FOOTE MANUFACTURERS.

Havus increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week, and we would respectfully

inform you, that we have a large and retail purchase

that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

17 w&f dj&f

FANS!

MOURNING MANTLES!

DRESS SILKS, at cost!

CRAP BEIGES!

WHITE GOODS!

ROSES, CLOTHES!

EMBROIDERIES!

PARASOLS!

LACE MANTLES!

BERGEES!

ORGANIES!

ANSES!

MARTIN & PENTON, 94 Fourth street, are now in receipt of a fresh importation of the above goods, purchased within the past week, direct from the East, to which they call special attention.

Servants' Goods:

Domestic of every kind;

Mourning Goods:

Long and short Net Mts;

Irish Linens (cheap);

Lace and Tatting Veils;

Hooded and Pattern Skirts;

Bonnet and Petticoat Ribbons, &c.;

Of which we have a fine assortment and offer at low prices.

do b&f d&c MARTIN & PENTON, 94 Fourth st.

Canvassers Wanted

FOR Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress

and Burton's Cyclopaedia of Wit and Humor. Permanent employment for several years. None but men of ability (of whom reference will be required) need apply to

W. SPURGER & BRO., Market st., bet. Third and Fourth streets, BELL, TALBOT, & CO., 473 Market st., near Fourth, and by all Druggists.

Exclusive agents for the above and all other subscription works published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

18 j&b

MODEL DRESS HATS, SPRING STYLE!—We have a large assortment of the above named Hats, which cannot be had at any other establishment in the city.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 455 Main st.

18 j&b

SOFT HATS—We are this morning in receipt of a large stock of Soft Hats for men, boys, and youths, of all the different styles, qualities, and colors, and for sale cheap.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 455 Main st.

18 j&b

Gold Watches,

Main street, second door below Fourth.

We invite the attention of those in want of a reliable Watch.

Our collection embraces the most elegant and costly watches, such as Adams & Son's open and hinged, Job, Stoddart, E. D. Johnson, D. Taylor, Wm. Dux, Jurgenssen, Brandt, Humbert, and many others.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

Coral, Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Miniature, &c.

Chaine, Locket, Rings, Pms, &c.

FINE SPECTACLES

For all ages and degrees of vision, and are benefited by the aid of glasses—the glasses so much admired for their perfect transparency and extreme hardness that cannot be defaced by constant use, convex, concave, and periculou

18 j&b RAMSEY & RÖTHER.

18 j&b

NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE—Dyvner Terrace. 2 vols., cloth.

\$1.50. A new book by the author of Zaidee—Adam Graeme.

A new book by the author of Father Duncan—Dunallan, or Know You Justice. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.50.

A new book by John Phoenix—Phoenixiana. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.50.

Knaves and Fools, by Edward M. Whitty. 1 vol., cloth.

Doctor Antonio, a Tale of Italy, by Ruffini. 1 vol., cloth.

The Norsefolk, or a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden, by Charles Loring Brace. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.25.

Irving's Life of Washington. 4 vols., cloth. \$1.50 each.

The Adventures of Gerrard, the Lion-Killer. Translated from the French by Charles E. Whitehead. cloth.

Days Biographical and Critical, or Stories of Character, by Henry T. Tuckerman. 1 vol., cloth. \$1.75.

Book by John Phoenix—Phoenixiana. 1 vol., cloth.

18 j&b

PALM LEAF FANS—3 cases small Palm Fans received

and for sale at J. W. TALBOT'S, 94 Fourth st.

18 j&b

W. W. TALBOT'S, 94 Fourth st.

18 j&b

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT

J. H. McCleary's

NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

18 j&b

W. W. TALBOT'S, 94 Fourth st.

18 j&b

EVENING BULLETIN.

(Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.)
Costa Rica's Claims to the Transit, not to be Admitted—
Policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration relative to
Central American Affairs Established.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The President has taken a decided stand in regard to the interference of Costa Rica with the Nicaraguan Transit, and has declared that her claims to the Transit, whether founded upon conquest or a disputed boundary, shall not be admitted. An ex-justice, elected a year ago, swindled his neighbors and left for parts unknown, and finally, in these latter times, we find a justice and a constable locked up for safe keeping.

Toads—Never destroy the toad. We are assured that "nothing is made in vain," and a very slight knowledge of natural history will show us that even the toad—the most universally deprecat of all reptiles, perhaps, with the exception of the viper—may be of some use. In the first place we discover that toads feed on all kinds of grubs and worms; consequently they serve to protect the vegetable kingdom from the ravages of its most insidious and destructive foes. The pestiferous canker worm is a favorite food with him, and he devours, indiscriminately, all kinds of garden grubs, and in large numbers, for his dilating powers and capacity of deglution almost rival those of the anaconda. Craving only the protection of a turf or chip, he labors incessantly for man's benefit, and demands for his invaluable services no guerdon as a reward.

The antipathy cherished by some towards the toad is the consequence of perverted views, and should be corrected. In itself it is a source of misery to those by whom it is indulged, and the cause of cruelty to the innocent and unoffending. Hence it is a disgrace to our nature, which, illuminated by the divine scintillations of science, should see beyond the blinding mists of prejudice, and recognize the wisdom and goodness of Providence even in its most abject creations. Cowper, the poet of nature, discourses admirably upon this subject.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the principle which was approved by Mr. Webster's successor, Mr. Everett, proposed to settle the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua on terms favorable to the former State, and Nicaragua rejected them for that reason. The protests of the Nicaraguan Minister against the acknowledgment of the claims of Costa Rica were always very earnest. That treaty project was generally censured by the Democratic opposition, and upon the ground that it interfered with the local affairs and disputes of the Central American States.

The President takes the ground of Mr. Marceola against Costa Rica, but he differs from the position of the Democratic party upon the question of intervention. He decides in favor of taking a part in the contest between the two States, but decides to take part with Nicaragua, and against Costa Rica in this instance. Other cases may arise, in which the President, for the time being, if this principle be admitted and established, may decide upon other questions between these two parties.

The same question, when presented to another President, may be differently decided.

Mr. Buchanan's decision in this case involves another point of importance. The late Administration looked quietly on, when the Nicaraguan transit was interrupted in various ways, and refused to take any steps to redress it. Mr. Buchanan, on the contrary, declares that Costa Rica shall not block it up, and, of course, this involves a decision that it shall not be again suspended by another power, or by any other war.

Still, again, another important point is established by Mr. Buchanan's declaration, to-wit: a general surveillance over the transit, independently of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and of any interest of any other power in the Isthmus. Thus, if England should happen to take a different view, at any time, of this or any other matter of controversy relative to the transit between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and should take part with Costa Rica in the question, there will arise, necessarily, a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States.

The declaration which I have alluded to is vastly more important, because more direct and practical, than anything that can be found in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural. It is tantamount to a declaration of an exclusive protectorate, or rather dictatorship, over the Central American States.

One effect of the decision is to involve the United States in the war of Gen. Walker, who claims to be the legal and legitimate Executive of Nicaragua. It promises him the potent aid of the United States as against Costa Rica.

X. Y. Z.

FARM BUILDINGS.—Writers on this subject give plans and forms that are of not much use to farmers of limited fortune, as most of our farmers are. Plans and drawings on paper are quite apt to mislead the inquirer after the best form of building. Draftsmen will give a fine sketch on paper, but it is all moonshine with him who would have convenience joined to outward appearance.

In a dwelling house the economical man wants as much room as he can have in his inclosure. He must have sides, or walls, and a roof to turn off the water, and a square form gives him more room than any form which he can devise. An oblong form stands next in regard to the quantity of room inclosed.

Yet how often are people, who have nothing to throw away, induced to build in all forms, rather than those which give the most room. The ell, or L, has long been a fashionable form for dwelling houses. One strong objection to the L is that you lose just one-quarter of the room that you would have in a square house. You cut off just one-quarter of your space for mere show.

In addition to this loss you suffer more from heat in summer and from cold in winter than in a double house, for this is never wholly exposed to the heat of summer or the blasts of winter.

But you would not submit to a plain square, or an oblong. You would have something tasty if not queer, in a new dwelling-house. And you would have bow windows and gothic windows because it is better to have something for show than something that will shelter you from the violent storms to which you are often subject.

You can put your ornaments on to plain walls at much less cost than on to irregular walls and curves. Simplicity is one of the great beauties of architecture, and this by no means excludes ornament. Let the foundation or main points be adhered to, and there will be no objection to something ornamental.

For instance, blinds for windows are quite useful and ornamental. They add more to the beauty and convenience of a dwelling house than all the blocks and pins and bolsters that we often see, stuck on like martin boxes, but not in so handsome a form, and puzzling all but professional painters to know how much extra cost there must be to apply paint once in five years to so much extra and irregular surface.

Next to blinds on a dwelling-house are columns, fluted or not fluted. The corners of buildings are much improved in beauty by regular columns. And the doorways also appear handsomer with perpendicular ornaments than with any blocks or projections under the eaves, which cannot appear of any use whatever to any beholder who has utility in view.

As to height, let a house have two stories, however cheap the land may be. No man can well afford to build a house one story high—for the covering costs no more on a two story house than on one of a single story. You shelter two sets of rooms at the same cost which is required for one set.

In regard to the proper height of the rooms there are various opinions. From one extreme to another we have passed, and now a room must be finished off 12 or 15 feet in height, or it will not be airy enough for visitors, &c. Ancient houses had rooms so low that a tall visitor could not enter without stooping low, even after his hat was off. This was off. This was before the Kosuth hat was introduced, which subjected the head to the bumps instead of the front bream of old times.

Now we cannot possibly see why rooms in a common dwelling house should be so high as twelve or fifteen feet. The argument in favor of such a height is founded on the assumption that we need more ventilation in our dwellings.

Then why not return to the open fire-place, which has always furnished more ventilation than families seemed to need?

The chief advantages which we can perceive in favor of high rooms are, that they are always colder and more uncomfortable in winter—they require more fuel—and, on going aloft into the chambers ten times a day, we mount 24 steps each time instead of twelve.

We say nothing of the cost of making rooms fifteen feet high instead of eight feet—we now speak of the cost and convenience of heating twice as much air as needs to be heated, and mounting twice as many stairs into the chambers as we should do if convenience and comfort only were consulted.

In regard to the roofs of country buildings we should see that plain work only is to be sanctioned by those who are to pay the cost. Yet, how often do we find the simplest rules abandoned to fancy. Roofs are formed in such a fashion that a great portion of the boards and shingles are to be cut into a triangle, making much more labor for the workmen, and much more room for the water in a driving storm to enter into the interior of the building.

Good roofs to turn off all the water from the interior are of great importance. It often happens that shingles are so defective as to require a general renewal in twenty years. Let the roof then be plain and simple as possible, that a new set of shingles may be substituted for the old, without hacking a great portion of them into a triangular form, and causing the carpenter double labor.

Massachusetts Plowman.

CITY OFFICIALS IN JAIL.—Chief Justice Carter, of Evansville, Indiana, and two constables of that city, are now in jail there, having been sentenced to thirty days confinement for a petty offense.

The Evansville Journal, in recounting the municipal history of that city for the last three years, says:

One of our ex-constables is in the penitentiary, and two others left between two days, and have not yet returned. An ex-justice, elected a year ago, swindled his neighbors and left for parts unknown, and finally, in these latter times, we find a justice and a constable locked up for safe keeping.

Toads—Never destroy the toad. We are assured that "nothing is made in vain," and a very slight knowledge of natural history will show us that even the toad—the most universally deprecat of all reptiles, perhaps, with the exception of the viper—may be of some use. In the first place we discover that toads feed on all kinds of grubs and worms; consequently they serve to protect the vegetable kingdom from the ravages of its most insidious and destructive foes.

The pestiferous canker worm is a favorite food with him, and he devours, indiscriminately, all kinds of garden grubs, and in large numbers, for his dilating powers and capacity of deglution almost rival those of the anaconda. Craving only the protection of a turf or chip, he labors incessantly for man's benefit, and demands for his invaluable services no guerdon as a reward.

The antipathy cherished by some towards the toad is the consequence of perverted views, and should be corrected. In itself it is a source of misery to those by whom it is indulged, and the cause of cruelty to the innocent and unoffending. Hence it is a disgrace to our nature, which, illuminated by the divine scintillations of science, should see beyond the blinding mists of prejudice, and recognize the wisdom and goodness of Providence even in its most abject creations.

Cowper, the poet of nature, discourses admirably upon this subject.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The same question, when presented to another President, may be differently decided.

Mr. Buchanan's decision in this case involves another point of importance. The late Administration looked quietly on, when the Nicaraguan transit was interrupted in various ways, and refused to take any steps to redress it. Mr. Buchanan, on the contrary, declares that Costa Rica shall not block it up, and, of course, this involves a decision that it shall not be again suspended by another power, or by any other war.

Still, again, another important point is established by Mr. Buchanan's declaration, to-wit: a general surveillance over the transit, independently of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and of any interest of any other power in the Isthmus. Thus, if England should happen to take a different view, at any time, of this or any other matter of controversy relative to the transit between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and should take part with Costa Rica in the question, there will arise, necessarily, a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States.

The declaration which I have alluded to is vastly more important, because more direct and practical, than anything that can be found in Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural. It is tantamount to a declaration of an exclusive protectorate, or rather dictatorship, over the Central American States.

One effect of the decision is to involve the United States in the war of Gen. Walker, who claims to be the legal and legitimate Executive of Nicaragua. It promises him the potent aid of the United States as against Costa Rica.

X. Y. Z.

FARM BUILDINGS.—Writers on this subject give plans and forms that are of not much use to farmers of limited fortune, as most of our farmers are. Plans and drawings on paper are quite apt to mislead the inquirer after the best form of building. Draftsmen will give a fine sketch on paper, but it is all moonshine with him who would have convenience joined to outward appearance.

In a dwelling house the economical man wants as much room as he can have in his inclosure. He must have sides, or walls, and a roof to turn off the water, and a square form gives him more room than any form which he can devise. An oblong form stands next in regard to the quantity of room inclosed.

Yet how often are people, who have nothing to throw away, induced to build in all forms, rather than those which give the most room. The ell, or L, has long been a fashionable form for dwelling houses. One strong objection to the L is that you lose just one-quarter of the room that you would have in a square house. You cut off just one-quarter of your space for mere show.

In addition to this loss you suffer more from heat in summer and from cold in winter than in a double house, for this is never wholly exposed to the heat of summer or the blasts of winter.

But you would not submit to a plain square, or an oblong. You would have something tasty if not queer, in a new dwelling-house. And you would have bow windows and gothic windows because it is better to have something for show than something that will shelter you from the violent storms to which you are often subject.

You can put your ornaments on to plain walls at much less cost than on to irregular walls and curves. Simplicity is one of the great beauties of architecture, and this by no means excludes ornament. Let the foundation or main points be adhered to, and there will be no objection to something ornamental.

For instance, blinds for windows are quite useful and ornamental. They add more to the beauty and convenience of a dwelling house than all the blocks and pins and bolsters that we often see, stuck on like martin boxes, but not in so handsome a form, and puzzling all but professional painters to know how much extra cost there must be to apply paint once in five years to so much extra and irregular surface.

Next to blinds on a dwelling-house are columns, fluted or not fluted. The corners of buildings are much improved in beauty by regular columns. And the doorways also appear handsomer with perpendicular ornaments than with any blocks or projections under the eaves, which cannot appear of any use whatever to any beholder who has utility in view.

As to height, let a house have two stories, however cheap the land may be. No man can well afford to build a house one story high—for the covering costs no more on a two story house than on one of a single story. You shelter two sets of rooms at the same cost which is required for one set.

In regard to the proper height of the rooms there are various opinions. From one extreme to another we have passed, and now a room must be finished off 12 or 15 feet in height, or it will not be airy enough for visitors, &c. Ancient houses had rooms so low that a tall visitor could not enter without stooping low, even after his hat was off. This was off. This was before the Kosuth hat was introduced, which subjected the head to the bumps instead of the front bream of old times.

Now we cannot possibly see why rooms in a common dwelling house should be so high as twelve or fifteen feet. The argument in favor of such a height is founded on the assumption that we need more ventilation in our dwellings.

Then why not return to the open fire-place, which has always furnished more ventilation than families seemed to need?

The chief advantages which we can perceive in favor of high rooms are, that they are always colder and more uncomfortable in winter—they require more fuel—and, on going aloft into the chambers ten times a day, we mount 24 steps each time instead of twelve.

We say nothing of the cost of making rooms fifteen feet high instead of eight feet—we now speak of the cost and convenience of heating twice as much air as needs to be heated, and mounting twice as many stairs into the chambers as we should do if convenience and comfort only were consulted.

In regard to the roofs of country buildings we should see that plain work only is to be sanctioned by those who are to pay the cost. Yet, how often do we find the simplest rules abandoned to fancy. Roofs are formed in such a fashion that a great portion of the boards and shingles are to be cut into a triangle, making much more labor for the workmen, and much more room for the water in a driving storm to enter into the interior of the building.

Good roofs to turn off all the water from the interior are of great importance. It often happens that shingles are so defective as to require a general renewal in twenty years. Let the roof then be plain and simple as possible, that a new set of shingles may be substituted for the old, without hacking a great portion of them into a triangular form, and causing the carpenter double labor.

Massachusetts Plowman.

Elegant Jewelry.

CORAL GOODS, of the richest variety;

CAMEOS;

PEARL AND GEM JEWELRY, of every variety;

All of which will be sold at **low prices** as any house;

at the city.

We would say to all who are in search of Fashionable

Jewelry that we have undoubtedly the best selection, and will repay any one to call and examine.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOS.

The two **Grand Piano**

Fortes furnished expressly

for Thalberg's use, in the

city, and used by him at his

recent concerts, are now on exhibition at one of our

warehouses, and for sale at the factory price.

The special attraction of those wishing a **Grand Piano** is invited to

these magnificent instruments.

TRIPP & CRAGG,

109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

SOLE AGENTS for Chickering & Son's **Grand** and **Square**

Pianos.

W. H. DAVIDSON,

Third street, near Market.

PAPER DOLLS and How to Make Them.

PAPER DOLLS and How to Make Them.

A Ray of Light to Brighton Cottage Homes, by

the author of "A Drop to Catch a Sunbeam," 35 cents.

The Art of Papermaking, by Dr. Armstrong, \$1.

Modern Athene, by Dr. Buchanan, \$1.

The Russell Family, by Anna Hastings, 75 cents.

The Young Fair Traders, by R. M. Ballantyne, 75 cents.

The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, 75 cents.

Price's Protean Fountain Pen. It can be used for

one hour's consecutive writing, according to the size of

the fountain. Price from \$3 to \$5.

Also a fine stock of Gold Pens of every description.

W. H. DAVIDSON,

Third street, near Market.

Plated Ware.

Just received by express an additional supply of

Plated Ware of very latest style and best quality.</